Interesting from the Rio Grande. OUR MATAMOROS CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR MATAMOROS CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP OF THE FEBRAL ARMY,
FORTT MILES FROM MATAMOROS, MEXICO,
September 4, 1855.

The Coballos Tariff—The Ports of Matamores and Iampico Closed—Treatment of Santa Anna's Troops—Gen.
Garra in San Luis Potosi—Gen. Woll's Parition—Situation of the Parties in Mexico—Their Leaders—Will the
People or Military Triumph?—Battle La Piedra—Garra
Canalys.

Being out in the woods, I must be satisfied with sending a brief account of what we here know officially, and which your numerous readers may find of some interest. A late decree of Gowernor Yidaurri's adopts the Ceballos tariff, with such modifications as are supposed to give general satisfaction. The ports of Matamoros and Tampleo are closed to foreign commerce until new orders on the subject. The decree of the 21st ult., issued by Governor Vidsurri, strikes from the rolls of the army the names of every man hitherto belonging to it, "as criminals, and responsible for the blood that has been shed in the people's struggle against tyranny," and the forces now in the field, and that overthrew the despot's government, to supply their place—the generals, &c., to be tried and punished for the murders and other atrocities committed in Santa Anna's name, and to be treated as committed in Sants Anna's name, and to be treated as malefactors if they interfere in favor or against the arrangement of the present difficulties in the country.

malehetors if they interfere in favor or against the arrangement of the present difficulties in the country.

The wealthy city of Zacatecas has revolted in favor of the Monterey programme, and our Governor and second in command, the gallant Garza, entered the city of San Luis Potosi at the head of 2,000 of our frontiersmen. Generals Guitian, Cruz and Parrodi fied to Guadalajara on his approach. The revolt of these gentry against their late master, and their having become all at once the friends of liberty, was of no avail.

General Woll in Matamoros seems bewildered after his master's flight, and no person is willing to take the command, which I understand he is willing to surrender. Videurri has officially ordered him to surrender all public property, &c., into the hands of the civil authorities; and on his answer will depend whether we march on Matamoros or the city of Mexico. Woll will laugh the order to scorn, and will only abandon the place on our approach. Of this fact I am endeavoring to convince my companions now in the field.

Santa Anna's flight brings into action a new revolutionary element, in the person of his tool and minion, General Carrera, the acting President of Mexico, who has pronounced in favor of Alvarez's plan, so that we now have Alvares and and Comonfort representing the South; Carreta, the tederal district, with Santa Anna's minions and fellow robbers, Pegullado and others in Michoacan and Central Mexico, and last, but first in intelligence, occurage and power to do, our own gallant frontiersmen of the North, whose van is led by the chivalrous Garsa. The issue will now be between the people and the military, and the sconer it is decided the better for the country, and the sconer it is decided the better for the country, and the sconer it is decided the better for the country was an examination of Mexico.

and very soon shall the world know who are the sovereigns of Mexico.

A party of 140 of Woll's best cavairy, who came out to levy black mail on the inhabitants, came in conflict with 200 of our forces on the 30th ult. at "La Fiedra," some nine miles from this place. The affair lasted one hour and a half, when we finally triumphed, after they had sustained a loss of thirty-four killed, thirty wounded, and forty pisioners. Their commanding officer was among the killed; and within two hours after the action we executed two of their officers who had made themselves notorious by their atroctics. Our loss consisted of ten men killed and seven wounded. The loss sustained by the enemy shows that they made a gallant defence.

Our force now here, and which is all cavairy, that can be concentrated in a few hours, is composed of eight hundred horsemen, intended only to keep Woll within his fortifications, although it is mortifying to believe that owing to his priximity to Fort Brown, this astounding criminal will escape with impunity.

RIO BRAYO.

CAMP OF LIBERATING ARMY OF THE NORTH,
FOUR MILES FROM MATAMOROS, MEXICO,
Sept. 14, 1855.

Flight of General Well from his Command—His Arrival

at Brownsville—He seeks Protection from the United States Army—He Clears Out the Military Chest—The Amount taken—General Vidaurci's Tobacco Decree—Pro-vicion for Widows of Soldiers—Proceedings after Woll's Flight—What his Troops Demand—Santa Anna's Momo-

Plight—What his Troops Demand—Santa Anna's Mono-ry—Expected Legislation.

On the 7th instant my prophecy was verified, and ex-General Adrian Woll, on the approach of danger, looked for safety in flight. This incendiary, on the night of that memorable day, unknown to his officers or to the people of Matamoros, whom he had so deeply injured, might have been seen, accompanied by a solitary smuggler, wandering through a dark alley in the city of Brownsville, seeking Major Giles Porter's quarters in Fort Brown. Not even his accomplice and mistress, who has for years aided and abetted him in his depredations on society, accompanied him in his hurried flight; but she has the consolation now, as we are informed in camp, of being consolation now, as we are informed in camp, of being under the protection of no less a personage than Major

Sauta Anna, for on the day he left he stole every dollar in the milt ary chest at Matamoros. The sum total of Woll's stealings amounts to about seventy thousand dollars, which is trifling enough when compared with the wholesale sobberies committed by his late master, the Mexican despot. Woll is by this time in New Orleans, where he will remain until the arrival of the next steamer, with his mistress on board. Interesting couple—really worth scelag. Where is Barnum?
Governor Vidaurri continues firm in his purpose of not allowing the military who belonged to the despot's army to have anything to say, pro or cora, in the settlement of the affairs of the country, and reiterates his determination to strike every one, without exception, from the rolls of the army. He has certainly astonished the natives by his firmness, and has proved himself as immovable as the sierra Madre, at whose base he was born.

By a late decree the free cultivation of tobacco in Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coshuila is allowed, and in this manner Vidaurri has removed one of the curses that Sants Anna, for on the day he left he stole every dollar

By a late decree the free cultivation of tobacco in Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coalulis is allowed, and in this manner Vidaurri has removed one of the curses that weighed heavily on the people of this country.

Another decree gives a pension to the widows and families of all who fell in the action we had with the lyraut's minions on the 30th ultimo, and the same is allowed to all who were wounded in that conflict of arms.

A special circular from Governor Vidaurri calls back to their homes all who had been exiled by the municipal authorities, and that they draw at sight for the amount expended, on the treasury of the State of Nuevo Leon.

After Woll's hight his second in command, Castro, called a meeting of his fellow minions and informed them of the fact, as also that our forces were in the neighborhood of Matameros. A conference was proposed, and accepted by our commanding officer, and they propose abandoning the place and going to San Luis Potosi, if they are allowed their arms, six pieces of artillery and a month's pay, amounting to forty-five thousand dollars. They claim to be subject to the new government of Mexico; and at the head of this we find tieneral Martin Carrera, whose only recommendation is, that he was one of the most plant tools the late tyrant had among his military satraps.

I will inform you in due time of the result of this conference, effloring if have not the least idea that any agreement will be the result. But yesterday these haughty insolent and dowineering vampires ruled suprems, and to-day they are less than foot takeps. This revolution will not only humble them, but will destroy them as a class, and drive into obscurity and shame every villain that the robber-despot, Santa Anna, brought into public life.

On the organization of the first Congress an effort will be made to now a facer of the first Congress an effort will be made to now a facer of the first Congress an effort will be made to now a facer of the first Congress an effort will be made to now a facer of the first Congress

that the robber-despot, Santa Anna, brought into public life.

On the organization of the first Congress an effort will be made to pass a decree declaring Santa Anna a traitor and a public enemy, as also his memory infamous after his death. The first Legislature of Tamaulipas will ho nor Woll with a similar decree.

Should the public facts stated in this letter cause any one among the tyrant's friends to call on you, desiring to know who the author of this letter is, you are welcome to hand him my address, as we are anxious to know, out here, every one who can sympathise with tyrants and thieres.

Before a week is over I hope I can address you from Matamores, and be consequently nearer the banks of the RIO BRAVO.

The Army Conferences at Maiamores Broken Off—An Altack on the Town Prepared for—Demoralization of the Garrison—Flight of Santa Anna's General, Castro—

Looked for.

The conferences with Castro's commissioners have already ended in smoke, as their propositions were inadmissible, and our commissioners would not listen to anything but the unconditional surrender of the place, as

thing but the unconditional surrender of the place, as required by Governor Vidaurri's order.

Late last night, an express from the commander-inchief arrived, with orders to break off all conferences and to inform them that if they resist, they shall be treated as public enemies. The result has been that General Castro resigned the command into the hands of Colonel Savariego, and the latter in hiturn, has turned it over into the hands of the command to the hands of the command that the colones is the conference of the colones. the commandant of the artillery, Colonel Arenal. They are all in confusion at Matamoros, but before Castro and Savariego resigned they had allowed the officers to divide among them selves the powder, rifles, and other public property, which they have disposed of as if it was their individual property. Every officer caught by our forces will be treated and dealt with as a thief.

The enemy has been preparing to evacuate the place and this evening they will be notified that if they do, they will be attacked and dealt with as public enemies. The eight hundred riflemen we can present against them, are more than a match for their fifteen hundred dispirited troops, whose advantage in artillery will be of no avail, owing to the mature of the ground.

Their describes are numerous, and now exceed three hundred me, including the force that had charge of the commandant of the artillery, Colonel Arenal. They

troops, whose advantage in artiflery will be of no avail, owing to the nature of the ground.

Their describes are numerous, and now exceed three hundred men, including the force that had charge of over sixty mules belonging to the army, and which were this morning brought into our camp. This circumstance will make it impossible for the enemy to remove their artiflery, and we are informed that they intend spiking it. This afternoon they will be officially informed that if they do so, every officer who falls into our hands shall be executed, and the threat may prevent their carrying their Intention into execution.

General Castre, and other officers, are now in Browns-wille engaging their passage, and in all probability we will, in a day or two, be in Matamoros. The military see certainly hambled, although they can scarcely re-

alize the fact that they are no longer masters. We are not satisfied with having humbled them, but will not stop until, as a class, they are completely destroyed. They must pay with double interest for their crimes and atrocities. Their retiring into private life will not screen them from trial and punlahment.

The revolution has been triumphant, and in its progress the Northern frontier, with Vidaurri at its head, presents the most tormidable front. At this moment he occupies the most cavitable position of any man in Mexico, and the most experienced politicians in the country are at a loss to know hew to approach him with any probability of duping him. Of all the rascals in the country the military are the most at a loss what to do, and the power of these Janissaries in Mexico is forever over. Their fate is scaled, and their influence in the country will never be felt as herstofore.

Should the military in Matamoros take up the line of march, we will have another brush with them, as a last farewell, and if your poor correspondent comes off safe he will keep you duly informed of what happens on the banks of the lower

farewell, and if your poor correspondent comes off sets he will keep you doly informed of what happens on the banks of the lower RIO BRAVO.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.

The steamship Nautilus, Captain Thompson, from Brazos cantingo via Gaiveston, arrived at New Orleans Oct.

1. The news is interesting.

First, as to the Mexican affairs, the Fing of the 15th, after chronicling the departure of Gen. Woll on the Nautilus for this port, on her previous trip, says:—

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The sudden departure of Gen. Woll on the Nautilus for this port, on the command of the troops has fallen upon Col. Castro, as the senior officer, who, we learn, is in fayor of prosouncing for the plan of Aputla, which, we believe, is the plan of Alvarer, and provides for the retention of the army. To this latter clause, however, the Vidaurri plan objects, and insists that soldiery of the cid army shall surrender unconditionally. Some of the garrison at Matamoros, who, we are told, are headed by Col. Savesiego, are for the plan of Vidaurri, and thus the broil continues in the city while a considerable force of Vidaurri's army, under Gaudalupe Garcia, are memacing the city from without.

The insurgent force is variously numbered at from six to twelve hundred men. Correspondence has been going on between the besieged and besiegers. No arrangement has yet been made we learn—the insurgents demanding an unconditional surrender, and the besieged contending for employment. Vidaurri, however, is said to be making rapid marches for the scene of contention, and his arrival will doubtless force a capitulation on his own terms.

The Flog, of the 22d, says the revolution on the other bank of the river still gains ground, and adds:—

Intelligence has been received in Matamoros to the effect that

since died. After this flendish act the murderers made good their escape for parts unknown.

News from Texas.

The Galveston Cicilian, in its commercial article, dated Sept. 27, says:—

Business in this place has been active for the season. Arrivals of produce have been moderate only. But for the continued prevalence of the yellow fever at Honston we should have liberal receipts now. The rivers remain closed for navigation.

We have had steady, fine weather here, and we get very gord accounts of progress of the cotton crop from eastern and middle counties, while complaints from counties west, along the coast, are confirmed; many plantations in Brazoria county will, from the ravages of worms, save only one-fourth to one-third of a crop; and letters from Mategorda and adjoining counties, speak of one-half of an average crop in the event of good weather from hence-forward to the close of the season.

Sogar promises well. Grincing will be commenced on many plantations within two weeks should the weather temain favorable.

The state of the health of this place continues very satisfactory, and as the yellow fever is reported on the wane at New Orleans, strong hopes are entertained that the scourge will not visit us this season.

From Heuston we learn that although few persons from the interior ventured in, business was active and large quantities of goods were being sent off every day.

Since our last report the offerings of cotton in market have been light, and sales are confined to small lots at previous rates. The accounts of an active speculative demand for fine grades of cotton at New Orleans have caused increased inquiry for such here, but the receipts meeted by the continues executed deaths in Houston during the week enable of the great number of casses dover good ordinary to low midding.

The receipts of casses above middling, and the deliveries of new cotton during the past week show a considerable proportion of gray and leasly cotton that cannot be classed over good ordinary to low middling.

The reas a say

and pronounced "good stone coal." Other coal best have been found within a few miles of San Antonio.

A letter to the Galveston Nees, from Corsicana, states that Mr. Benjamin Fortson was murdered a few nights since, near his own plantation, willie out fire hunting with his overseer, Mr. Hugh Cooper. The letter adds:—All that is known of the affair, apart from occular demonstration, is the statement of Cooper. He says that forston had just killed a deer, and that they were riding home, Mr. F. thirty yards behind, when a gun was fired, and Forston said, "Gooper, I am shot; I am a dead man," Cooper took pains to arouse the neighborhood. The Coroner's Jury, after the most careful xamination, and for the state of the most careful xamination, and for the state of the most careful xamination, and for the state of the most careful xamination, and for the state of the state of the state of the cooper was arrested, and is now in jail awaiting an exmination.

The San Antonio Leilor, of the 22d, says:—A gentleman conversant with the main incidents tells us that the quiet and industrious community of Braunfels was stattled lately by a knowledge of the fact that one of their citizens had been murniered in his bed, and by his own wife—his daughter and son-in-law, it is supposed, assenting. The deceased was about fifty sears of age, had been twive years a citizen of Texas, and, with the exception of his hours of intotication, was known as a peaceable man. An unasual degree of excitement followed the development of the facts in the case. These facts will scone be rought before the flustrict Court.

The same paper has the following Indian news:—On Wednesday night a party of Indians paid another visit to the Cholo. They commenced operations at the crossing of the Antin nod, stole some horses from Mr. Marchinovi, and the Mr. Marchinovi in exchange for Devaport's they then crossed the creek and killed two steers of Mr. Davenport's, and one unknown.

The Cholo company of Rangers, under Captain liale, and is the fact that had been be

Charge of Mulleting for the Orinea, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll. Oct. 12.—Joseph Wagner was indicted for a treach of the law of 1818, enacted to prevent enlistment within the United States for foreign service. The following petty

jurors were sworn:

1. Robert S. Bertine,
2. James McLaughlin,
3. Aaron D. Hopping,
4. Gershom Cohen,
5. cylvester S. Post,
6. Pliakim L. Bolles,
12. Reuben Maplescu.
The District Attorney appeared for the prescention; Mr. Carpenter, ex-Judge Beebe, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, and Mr. Fallerton on behalf of the defence.
Mr. Tharles Edwards took no onen mark as counsed, but

Mr. Charles Edwards took no open part as counsel, but he was in court by the side of Mr. Charles H. Stanley,

Mr. Charles Edwards took no open part as counsel, but he was in court by the side of Mr. Charles H. Stanley, Secretary to the British Consulate here, who had been subporned as a witness. Mr. Edwards, being standing counsel for the Consulate, was present protectively, so that he might, it necessary, aid in the demurring to the introduction of extraneous matter.

Ex Judge Beebe, on the part of the accused, said that his learned associates and himself were clearly of opinion that several counts in the indictment were bad, and he desired to know if the District Attorney would elect which counts he would proceed on.

The District Attorney could not make any selection.

Mr. Beebe said that if it was understood that they reserved the right to make a motion as to the imperfection of the indictment, he would not now delay the court by argument which it is probable the nature of the testimony would render unnecessary. This point was conceded ix-Judge Beebe asked the jury if any of them felt that they were disqualified by prejudice or otherwise; if so they might leave the box. If they were not, then they might retain their seats, and counsel would make no challenges. The District Attorney then proceeded to open for the proceedition in this case, in which an Afferican jury were empannelled to try a man for enlisting for foreign service, in violation of the laws of the United States. This nation is a nation of commerce, and not of war, and its policy was peace with the rest of the world. In 1818 a law was passed under which this indictment was framed. Section 2 says:—"That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or they, or retain another person, to enlist or enter himself, or they, or retain another person, to enlist or enter himself, or they, or retain another person, to enlist or enter himself, or they, or retain another person, to enlist or enter himself, or they, or retain another person, to enlist or enter himself, or they, or retained to maintain a neut

Counsel for defence suggested that he should be examined in English unless a difficulty areas.

Witness them deposed in English—It is not a whose in the Bowery, between Roome and Grand streets. Q. Can you state what took place between you? A. He said to me in German. 'Bow do you don't is said, 'Not good a soldier for the English"! I said, 'well, I might goy'. Wagnes said whan I got to Hallfax I would get foo bounty and the month for three years, I said, "Well, I have to you will be the property of the property of the South of the So

Wagner,
Mr. Hoffman—How can that be, Wagner is in prison.
Diffrict Attorney—He is under the impression that be is responsible for this man, and he came to me and told me he could not get him on here, and I was obliged to be the Wagner on.

me he could not get him on here, and I was obliged to bring Wagner on.

Mr. Hoffman—That only proves that the United States is more powerful than one man.

Cross examination continued—I don't know what business Wagner was engaged in; he paid me money for lovard. Q. How much did he pay you? (Objected to, The District Attorney wanted to show that he paid for the board of all those nem.

This question was ruled out by the Court.

Witness continued—Wagner was in my house from the beginning of May until the 3d of August; he was in my house during the mouth of June; he paid me for his

board by the month; he has paid me everything he owed me; Wagner never told me that he had been in Boaton before; inever asked him about his going to Boaton; it was not my business to ask such questions; I saw Wag-ner on the Saturday after the Saturday he left my house, I think.

Adjourned to Saturday morning.

The Korta Rescue.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO CAPT. INGRAHAM.

It will be remembered that on the news of the famous Koszta rescue, in the Bay of Smyrna, by Capt. Ingraham, reaching the United States, it created no little excitement, and in this city a mass meeting of democrats of every nation was held at Metropolitan Hall to give vent to the feelings of admiration and approval felt by them for the gallant and manly conduct of the commander of the St. Louis. At that meeting a committee was a to the St. Louis. At that meeting a committee was ap-pointed to prepare and deliver a suitable testimonial to Capt. Ingraham on his arrival in this country. The pointed to prepare and deliver a sultable testimonial to Capt. Ingraham on his arrival in this country. The committee immediately set about their work, and precured a medal, but were unable to present it, from the fact that Capt. Ingraham has but once visited New York since that time, and then passed through it so hastily that the committee did not know of his arrival. The medal in the meantime was deposited in the Bank of Commerce for safe keeping. On Tuesday last Captain Ingraham arrived in the efty, and on being notified, expressed his willingness to accept the testimonial, provided it would be presented without unnecessary parade and publisity. In accordance with this request the presentation took place on Thursday night, at the Metropoittan Hotel, in the presence of some fifty persons. Among those in the room were several Italian and the members of the presentation committee. Mesars, Henry H. Morange, Felix Forresti, Col. H. Forbes, Dr. Chas. Schamm, A. Rusrewski, Gustavus Michaels, J. McMullen, Julius Krochl, D. Gorcourier, F. Freay, and others. Captain Ingraham is a tall, thin, wiry man, of about 40 years of age. His demeanor is modest and retiring, and those who saw him could hardly realize that he was the spirited defender of the outraged Koezts. His manner of speaking is hurried and nervous, and betrays a man of quick and readily framed conceptions. He was dressed in the usual naval costume.

Mr. Henry H. Morange, on behalf of the committee, ma's a brief speech in presenting the medal, whereupon Captain Ingraham replied substantially as follows:—

I cannot but feel highly gratified that a number of my fellow citizens of New York have thought my conduct on the 2d July, at Smyrna, in rescuing Martin Koszta from the Austrian Consul for the release of Koszta, I urged upon the Governor of Smyrna the propriety of his dedug so, as the outrage was committed within his jurisdiction. He declined, and informed me he could only report the case to Constantinople. It then became my outy to act, and happily succeede committee immediately set about their work, and pro-

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

AMS MEETING OF UNITED DENOCHACIES, NEW YORK.

CAPITAIN BUNCAN INGERIAMS, SEPT. 22, 1853.

On the reverse is a representation of the Goddess of Liberty holding a protecting arm over Captain Ingralam and Koszta, who are in a boat, while the American and Austrian vessels are to be seen in the distance. Ou the margin are the words of Captain Ingraham to Koszta—

DO YOU WANT THE PROTECTION OF THE UNITED STATESY THEN YOU SHALL HAVE IT.

INGRAHAM. HNTRNA. INGRAHAM.

JOLY 2, MECCELLII.

The testimonial is a fine one, and alike creditable to the givers and the receiver.

The segar makers of Connecticut are to hold a State convention, in Hartford, for the purpose of adjusting a more equitable scale of prices, and considering the propriety of calling a tripartite convention, consisting of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, for the purpose o harmonizing those States under one scale.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

Finday, Oct. 12—6 P. M. The news from Europe by the steamship Canada is in The news from Europe by the steamship Canada is not calculated to improve financial affairs on this side of the Atlantic. The Eask of England and the Bank of France are in a very difficult position. The steady drain upon them for builton has compelled them to resort to very unusual measures for the preservation of a sufficient supply of specie to retain public confidence and prevent a monetary panic. The returns of the Eank of England, for the week ending Sept. 22, show a further decrease of upwards of two millions of dollars, and the Bank of France had for some days previous to the last date been in the market purchasing bullion at a high cost, so as to enable I to make a favorable report at the regular appointed time. All this looks ominous, and is fraught with serious Bank of France will of course be compelled to follow suit. The object of all this is to guard against extravagant speculations in breadstuffs or other art cles of necessity or commerce, and to protect the commercial classes as much as possible from the evils of a contraction which must if the war continues be equal in severity to anything ever before experienced, The managers of the two great banking establishments of Europe knew very well that an extensive and protracted war must lead to results such as the present generation of business men never realized, and that preparations for the emergency must not be put off too long. A gradual and steady increase in the rate of interest will lead to a gradual and steady contraction in commercial transac-tions, and public safety rests only in the firm adherence to such a course. On this side of the Atlantic, this policy on the part of the European banking institutions cannot be without its effect, and all experience proves that it cannot be otherwise than similar. We may argue that our vast supplies of breadstuffs, and the markets existing in Europe for every bushel of our surplus, at high prices places us in a position too strong to be affected or in-jured by the embarrassments of European nations; but such arguments are fallacies, and are calculated to weaken us by over much confidence is our financial resources. It would be well to look the facts full in the face, and not deceive ourselves by placing our hopes upon faire promises. are all that could be desired; that a demand exists abread, at high prices, for all our surplus, but the fact that such high prices are caused entirely by scarcity in foreign crops is sufficient to convince those who perfectly understand the relations of commercial nations, that where we gain in one point we lose in several others. A ration compelled to import food cannot afford to import articles considered in the light of luxuries. Dear food cutorces economy in every other expenditure; and as our great staple, cotton, is manufactured to a very great ex-tent into articles of luxury, the consumption, to a great extent, will be restricted. Under the embarrassments which an expensive war and partial famine are calculated

which an expensive war and partial famine are calculated to produce in England and France, the two principal customers for our cotton, it is not impossible but that prices for that staple may sink low enough to entirely neutralize the enhanced value of our breadstoffs. The true value of an abundant crop of breadstoffs in any country is to secure to the people a full supply at he prices. Cheap food is conductive to general prosperity, and gives great impotus to industry, consequently described producers everyse. It is a question whether dear food produces a reverse. It is a question whether we have secured the blessings of low prices, by the abun dance of our crops. An extensive export demand in finences more or less the value of the supplies rotained for demestic consumption, and prices in our markets are likely to rule as high in the face of most prolific har vests, as lest year, when there were short supplies o everything. The consuming classes at home are there fore no better off than they were when the crops were considerably smaller. A foreign demand for a fractional ort of our supplies raises the value of the whole, and se have nothing in this foreign demand compensating or own consuming classes for the high prices they have a ray. A foreign demand for breadstuffs is only favorable and desirable to a great commercial nation, so long as it is confined to limits which do not interfere with or obstruct the natural course of trade. When it goes beyond that point if is a greater injury than benefit to the coun-

ry at large, exporting as well as importing.

The stock market appears to be gradually, but stoodily, settling down to a lower level. There was quite an across coninces this morning generally at lower prices. Missecuri 6's declined is per cent; Virginia 6's, M; Nicaragus Transit, 1/4; Harlem, N. Reading Reilroad, M. Halson Elver Reilroad, M. Michigan Southern, M. Orionge and

Manufactures of Wool..... Warehouse any leading stocks. New York Central Railroad was offered at 94 per cent, and no sales.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following ales of stocks and bonds were made at auction, by

ouver 30 days. Harlem and Reading show a decline, Illinois Central bonds improved a fraction. At the clo-the market was weak, with a downward tendency.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows:—
Paid on Treasury Account. \$303, 462 42
Received on do 105,493 68
Balance on do 5,968,940 83
Paid for Assay Office. 13,375 31
Paid on Disbursing Checks. 22,996 64
The warrants entered at the Treasury Department For the redemption of stocks.

For the Treasury Pepartment.

For the Interior Department.

For the Customs.

War Warrants received and entered.

War repay warrants received and entered.

From Customs.

From Customs. 20 00
From miscellaneous sources. 10 40
Drawn on account of the Navy. 19,355 62
The gold coinage at the New Orleans mint during the month of September amount to \$50,000, in eagles; silver coinage in the same time, \$470,000, in half dollars. Five dollar spurious notes purporting to be of the Metropolitan Bank of this city, are in circulation. They metropolitan Bank of this city, are in circulation. They are printed from a genuine plate of the private bank of the same name, formerly existing at Washington. On the top of the note the words "City of New York," and at the bottom "New York" have been printed, apparently from a lithographic drawing. Some faint traces remain of the words "Washington City," which the alterer has endeavored to erase from the note by the use of acids.

The annexed statement exhibits the gross and net earnings of the Reading Railroad Company, for the month of

past two years:
READING RAILROAD

1854

Received from ccal . \$433, 367 72 \$502,414 9;

"merchandise . 21,726 56 29,365 31 travel, &c. . 30,487 98 32,234 60 \$486,082 26 \$424,014 69 

Total net profit for 10 months \$1,500,020 60 \$2,007,340 41

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The decrease in net earnings in September, 1855, compared with the same month last year, was \$52,259. The quantity of coal transported during the month this year, was greater than last, but the tolls were about twelve and a half per cent lower this year, which accounts for the falling off in the receipts from coal.

The London Chronicle of September 21, in speaking of the course pursued by the Bank of England, says:—

The demand for bank notes by the Stock Exchange, the mercantile and other interests, has been and still is very great, and the supply is by no means too plentiful. A more injudicious and suicidat measure could, therefore, not have been resorted to by the bank than that of setting stock. By this operation the bank comes into the market as a competitor with the rest of the moneyed interest, for bank notes, at a time when it ought rather to afford it every needful assistance. The period is besides an unfortunate one for any operations of the kind. With a severe drain upon both France and England for gold, the limit of which no mank knws, with an impending panic on the Paris Bourse, the Greek merchants consolidating their resources to pay for coin, either now on its way, or about to be shipped to this country, and the certainty of our markets being soon inundated with American breadstuffs, a bold and comprehensive action was necessary to stem the tide of difficulties which are multiplying and pressing upon the bank.

As the public mind is now agitated upon the "trado of the West," and the support our several works are to decrease the support our several works are to decrease the support our several works are to decrease.

prospect of obtaining them.

First, we shall begin at Erie, as that is the place where the several lines concentrate for at least six months of the year, and take the New York Central, with the others,

in regular course. The actual distance and Albany. New York and East Route.

From Eris to State line, 6 feet gauge.
From State line to Dunkirk, 4 feet 10 inch gauge.
From Dunkirk to Suffern's 6 feet gauge.
From Suffern's to Jersey City, now Union Bond, 6 feet gauge 132
From Jersey City to New York ferry 12 

and Jersey City.

SUNDAY AND PRICE BOUTE TO PHILADELPHIA. From Erie to Philadelphia, 4 feet 834 inch gauge, the entire distance.
Namely, from Erie to Williamsport
William sport to Tama ma
Tamaqua to Philadelphia....

This route, now in the bands of the contractors, is finshed to Williamsport, a distance of 188 miles. Thence it will be completed to Fidgway during the next season, where it will connect with the Venango and nearly all the roads diverging through Ohio. At Williamsport it connects with the Williamsport and Elmira road, and gives to the trade of Elmira, over the New Jersey Central, gives to the trade of similar, over the New Jersey Central, a route of casier grade, and a uniform gauge a distance of 310 miles, with one transhipment at Elizabethport. Thus we have the details on the three principal routes to the Western trade. But as our view is confined only to the distance and gauge, we must look at grades to determine

the advantages. On the three routes the ascending and descending grades are about as follows:— If we assume the usual estimate, that a rise and fall of 0 feet is equal to one mile of distance on a level, and introduce into the calculation the equivalent of increased distance for each transhipment, we have the comparative Buffalo and Albany to New York. 807 miles.

New York and Eric to Philadelphia 570

Eric to Philadelphia 570

Thos, we see by the actual and equated distances that

the route from Erie through Philadelphia is 237 miles shorter than by Buffalo and Albany, and 198 shorter than by the New York and Erie; and if we estimate the freight at 1% cents per ton per mile, we have the following

chape, are nevertheless, more than confirmed in the actu-al operations on the Reading Railroad. On that work a single engine can do the work of 25 engines on any road where the grades descend at the rate of 22 feet to the mile, and if we look into the cost of engines, &c., &c., we will discover that the Pennsylvania routes have advanta-

ges, and that the route over the New Jersey Central is not only the shortest but most direct route for the travel of the West.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value of foreign dry goods entered at this port for consump-tion, for warehouse, and also the withdrawale from

rehouse during the street of the control of the con False. \$551,874 392,166 593,971 233,758 151,697 Total 5,967

Withdrate ale from Warehouse.

Kanufactures of Wood.

Cotton. 54

Silk. 20

Flax. 23

Flax. 100 \$1,755,185

bilities is not at present in accordance with their inclina-tions. It affords us sincere pleasure to be able to any aw much, and our hope is, that ere long all interested in the business will be uniformly governed by similar views, as they cannot but help to piace the traffic is a sound con-dition and shield from those injurious reactions which ever follow, as a natural consequence, any flagmant disre-gard of the laws by which legitimate business should ever

gard of the laws by which legitimate business should ever be regulated.

Brown sheetings and shirtings are moderately in-quired far, and rule pretty firm. We notice less animation in bleached goods, which are somewhat depressed. Cotton flannels attract increased somewhat depressed. Cotton fiannels attract increased attention, and are slowly but steadily advancing. This stock is an inadequate one. Denims are plenty and heavy, though not lower. Drills are in moderate request at old prices. Duck is rarer and more sought after, at steady figures. Ginghams are unchanged. Lawns are inactive and languid. Nankins are dull and nominal. Osnaburga more inquired for and are very firm. Printing cloths are more inquired for and are very firm. Printing cloths are rare and needed at strengthening quotations. Prints are retailing at irregular rates. Stripes and ticks seem duff, and heavy as before quoted. We have nothing particularly new to notice in the business in woollen fabrics which are generally in moderate supply and demand. at, for all desirable styles, full prices. There is less movement in blankets, but no other change of importance. Carpets are taken as freely as they are offered where Carpets are taken as freely as they are offered where the taste of buyers is suited, at fair quotations. Cassimers are plenty and heavy. Cloths and doe-skins are unaltered. Hannels are in less demand, at old figures. Jeans are inactive and depressed. Lineays are sparingly dealt in at drooping rates. Mouslin de laines are saleable and firm. Satinets are quiet and heavy. Shawls are in good demand at about former quotations. Tweeds are slowly bought, but are steady in price.

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Foreign goods are still but moderately active, as the supply of desirable labures is insufficient to meet all the requirements of purchasers, but there is no relaxation in prices, or in the confidence of factors. The latest accounts from the Old World are regarded as being, in the main, favorable to importers having! seasonable stocks on hand, but the number of this fortunate class is so insignificant that the intelligence scarcely affects business.

The importa are still units moderate. The imports are still quite moderate, and but a trivial portion thereof is being warehoused, the bulk of what is entered being for consumption direct, pretty clearly is dicating the course of trade, at present.

was greater than last, but the tolls were about twelve and a half per cent lower this year, which accounts for the falling off in the receipts from coal.

The Jondon Chromicle of September 22, in speaking of the course pursued by the Bank of England, says:—

The demand for bank notes by the Stock Exchange, the mercantile and other interests, has been and still its very great, and the supply is by no means too plentiful. A more highdelous and suicidat measure could, therefore, not have been resorted to by the bank than that of selling stock. By this operation the bank comes into the market as a competitor with the rest of the moneyed interest, for bank notes, at a time when it ought rather to afford it every needful assistance. The period is besides an unfortunate one for any operations of the kind. With a severe drain upon both France and England for gold, the limit of which no man knews, with an impending parie on the Paris ibourse, the Greek merchants consolidating their resources to pay for coin, either new on its way, or about to be shipped to this country, and the certainty of our markets being soon inundated with Jacks and the supply of the limit of which no man knews, with an impending parie on the Paris ibourse, the Greek merchants consolidating their resources to pay for coin, either new on its way, or about to be shipped to this country, and the certainty of our markets being soon inundated with Jacks and the supply of the limit of the limit of which no man knews of difficulties which are muitiplying and pressing upon the bank.

As the public mind is now agitated upon the "trade of the West," and the support our several works are to derive from it, we may as well look at our pretensions and prospects for securing and retaining the portion we expect as a reward for our expensiture. In our original estimates, our object was not so much the trade, as a monopoly, for our several works, and hence the location, particularly of the New York and Erie, was but a second of the West," and the supply of the New Y

FRIDAY, Oct. 12—6 P. M. Ashin.—Small sales were made without change in

rel. The sales embraced about 6,090 a 7,090 barrels, included in which were common and extra State, at \$8.50 a \$8.57; Western mixed to common extra brands, at \$8.50 a \$9. About 1,500 bbls. mixed brands were sold at the former figure. The market for Canadian was quiet, and prices somewhat easier. Southern continued in fair demand. The sales embraced 0.90 a 700 bbls. at prices ranging from \$8.70 a \$19.50, for common to extra grades. Wheat—The market was dail and prices unsetted. The margin between the views of buyers and select ranged in some descriptions from 10 to 15c. Small sales of white were reported on private terms. A sale of about 4,000 bushels belaware red, brought \$1.00 in store. The quotations for sound red, of various descriptions, ranged from \$1.80 a \$1.98, and for white at \$2.10. Corn.—The sales embraced about 40,000 bushels Western wixed, at 94c. from store to 954;c. affoot. Hys was higher; about 15,000 bushels in market sold at \$1.40 a \$1.42, and \$2,000 bushels were steady, with mise of Chicago at 48c.

Corpus.—The cargo of Rio per Gambia was sold, 3,200 bags at private terms, and about 200 do, were sold to the trade at 11c.

Corpus.—The sales reached about 700 a \$500 bales, without change in prices. rel. The sales embraced about 6,000 a 7,000 barrels, in

Corres.—The earge of Rio per Gambia was sold. 5,000 bags at private terms, and about 200 do, were sold to the trade at 11c.

Corres.—The sales reached about 700 a 800 bales, without change in prices.

Famours.—In the forenoon rates opened dull; but is the afternoon there was a better feeling, with a firmer tone. To Liverpool, the engagements reached about 50,000 bashels grain in bulk at 194,d a 1945, in the afternoon 11d. was declined, and an engagement runnershift 124,d in bags. About 500 bales of cotton were engaged at 5-16d, while some small lots were reported at 3,0. For flour, rates were at about 50. 9d, to de asked. To London, some engagements of grain were reported at 14. There was no change in rates for flavre, and engagements were moderate, at 31 for flour, in for cuttom, and 25c. for grain. To Rotterdam, 500 bbls, rosin were engaged at 5c. 6d, and 50 bbls, soles at 57c. 6d. To California rates ranged from 46c. a 50c.

Hay.—Market unchanged.

Land continued firm, and English was held at 7c.

Motaster.—About 56 bible, clayed Cuba modasses were sold at 56c. for distillery.

Navat freum.—We heard of 200 a 300 bbls, spirits turperative being mode at 42c. The last sales of rosin were made at about 21 6o, per 300 lbs., delivered.

One.—Lineard was quied at about 50c for English, and 9cc. a 96c for American. Whale and sperm continued quite steady.

Provisious.—Pork.—The market was higher, while sales were moderate. Sales of about 500 bibs, ever made at 22 56 for new mess, including about 100 bbls, as a 200. Prime was at \$21.50. Bed-affed, of all kinds, was pretty well out of market, and she to all side, was pretty well out of market, and the stock remaining in this market very light. Smalls were reported at old prices. The market was higher, while sales were made at \$25 60 for new mess, including about 100 bbls, at 20. Prime was at \$21.50. Bed-affed, of all kinds, was pretty well out of market, and the treats and bacon. Lard was firm. with naise of 500 a 400 bbls, prime, at 12c., With some sales under prime a

hinds at it: a 15c. a 15c. a 15c. the latter figure for a small lost of prime.

Wencary.—The market was active but at a slight decilies. The sales embraced about 800 a 1,000 bule, in sludding Ghio, at 405(a. for Ohio, and 41c. for State prisons.

Wood.—This week's chief feature was an anction sale of about 600 bales south American, shieldy of poor grade. Prison realized were "For Western Ordona, 125(c. of Latter, 125(c. of

New Represent to Markette.

New Represent to Markette.

New Represent to Markette.

And the been quite active since our last, and closes with considerable toquity. The transactions include sales of 150 bbis, at \$1.75. Whale continues to good demand, and quotalizes fully envialed, not withstanding the rescent favorable news from the whaling fact; cales for the week, \$1.00 bbis, at \$5.00, per gallon, 50 do. at \$60, and \$50 do, selected on private terms. Whaleboth is brisk and obviously; sales since our last, 30.00 bb. Chinde d. 50c., 10.00 do. do. at \$50, and \$60 bbs. Arctic at \$50.